THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1808.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. BUNDAY, per Year. DATLY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month......

Postage to foreign countries added. Ten Sur, New York City.

Paris - Kiceque No. 12, near Grand Hetel, and sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor us with man wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

The Army.

The return of Gen. MILES, with the advance section of the Porto Rico troops, calls public attention again to that most glorious of institutions, a fighting American army.

MILES went to Porto Rico distinguished as a dashing and accomplished General and returns with this reputation enhanced. While at Santiago he revealed the masterful hand. His campaign in Porto Rico reminds one of the late Dr. BIGHLOW of Boston, that eminent surgeon who, through the use of a peculiarly long-handled knife, gave to his operations a touch of elegance that always delighted the profession. The Porto Rico campaign was replete with military performances of the greatest nicety. The commander knew that his reputation for ability to "sock with old Socrates," if slogging was in order, gave him license to display his skill in its highest delicacy, without bringing upon himself the suspicion of having too light a hand, and so there occurred in Porto Rico one of the most beautiful examples of the

The return of the troops from Porto Rico makes it again in order to salute the victorious forces of the United States in one solid body.

Here's to the Army of Santiago, the Army of Porto Rico, the Army of Luzon and the Reserves in camp! The sum of their achievements is to-day immeasurable. and their pride in the glory which they have added to the Stars and Stripes should live always with them stronger than any other

It Will All Be Made Clear.

Most of the leading newspapers of the Bouth deserve, the credit and the distinc-Mon of having treated the reports of the condition of our military camps with much calmness and reasonable reserve. They are not so ready as are so many of our Northern newspapers to take snap judgment on a mass of contradictory and mostly hearsay evidence.

The Richmond Times, for instance, confesses that it is puzzled to make out what the outery means and what are its motives. We feel," it says, "that there is something in all this systematic and wholesale denunciation of the present management of affairs which we do not understand, and upon which the light must be turned before very long."

This hesitation of the reasonable Richmond paper to form and render a final judgment on the case should be the attitude of mind toward it of the people generally. The exact facts will all come out in due time, and until we have them it will be impossible for anybody to discuss the situation intelligently. We do not believe that there is any hidden mystery of motive in the making of the wholesale accusations regarding a war which has been by far the most quickly and brilliantly successful of our history; the reason for the attempt to hide the glory of victory under such a cloud of denunciation seems to us quite obvious.

This has been a terribly hot summer, and It has caused great suffering in both our military camps and among the people at home. It has tended to disturb the equi-Ubrium of cool judgment, to generate some thing like hysteria in both. But that condition will soon pass away. Cooler weather is at hand, and both soldiers and civilians will look at the glorious and forever memorable events of the last four months in a different light and in a calmer and more discriminating spirit.

It has been an awfully hot summer, but it has been a summer which will live in the history of America, in the memories of this whole generation, and more especially in the memories of the American soldiers and sailors who were privileged to make it illustrious, as a period of new birth and new and greater development for this nation. It has cost sacrifice. Alas! How else can there be human progress except through macrifice?

The New Cretan Troubles.

The trouble reported to have broken out in Crete was to be expected from the prolongation of the uncertainty in which the population has been kept since all Europe undertook to manage its affairs. The system of dividing without governing was the best that could be devised for the purpose of preventing the restoration of harmony among the people, and the particular action that has caused the present outbreak in Candia in the zone under British control was a natural result of it. The Christians have been favored at the expense of the Mussulmans with the inevitable result.

The outbreak of 1889, of which the one reported in THE SUN of yesterday is but a continuation, was provoked by MARMOUD DJELLALEDDIN Pasha, who was sent down from Constantinople to Crete by the Sultan with the purpose to make trouble. The limited constitutional régime that had previously subsisted in the island for a number of years had been the means of causing the Christians and Mussulmans to sink their religious differences in the conflict of political interests. Being all of the same race and speaking the same language, this made the fusion that was going on the less difficult. But this satisfied neither the revolutionary party at Athens nor the Old Turk party at Constantinople, nor the foreign enemies of both. The Sultan, having destroyed the last vestiges of constitutionalism in Turkey that owed its existence to MIDHAT Pashs, was easily persuaded to allow that which was working well in Crete to be crushed out before the infection of it should spread into other parts of the empire. The only results, so far as his personal interests and sovereignty over Crete are concerned, is that he has sacrificed both, and that the Cretan people are worse off than they have ever been. After generations of Venetian oppression, during which the population was reduced by about half, followed by several centuries of Turkish misgovernment under which it was still further diminished about 75 per cent. of what the Turks found on the island,

the miserable remnant of about a quarter

tion and emigration under the weight of united Europe.

It has been evident from the beginning of the European meddling in Crete that the last thing wanted there was prosperity and contentment under either the Turkish or Greek flag or a native government. The misfortune of the Cretans is the geographical position of their island, with its magnificent landlocked bay at Suda forming the key to the Ægean Sea and the Dardanelles. The Cretans are the victims of the ambitions and intrigues of the different European Governments aspiring to the hegemony of the eastern Mediterranean, and will continue to be until that question is definitely settled. The fomenters of disorder at Candia or elsewhere in Orete, whether Mussulmans or Christians, are the enemies of the Cretan people, for while the restoration of the sovereignty of the Sultan has passed beyond the range of discussion, the freeing of the island from the tutelage of Europe and the establishment of a really autonomous government is indefinitely delayed.

Until the full extent of the disorders at Candia and their results are known, their effect cannot be reasonably estimated, but there is no reason to believe that they will bring about any material modification of the situation in a sense favorable to the Cretans themselves. The European steamroller travels slowly, and it has not yet accomplished all its work in Crets.

The appeal of a delegation of insurgents to Consul WILLIAMS at Hong Kong for the annexation of all the Philippines to the United States is a sign of the times. These men represent mostly parts of the archipelago to which we have not sent a soldier or a ship, so that their desire is not the result of proselytizing on our part. They comprise leading natives of Mindanao, the great southern island that forms a balance to Luzon at the north, and of Panay, Mindoro, and Cebu, prominent and valuable among the central islands. These petitioners are afraid that we may take only Luzon and so leave them out of the benefits of being joined to the American Union. They say that there are 4,000 armed men near Bollo ready to support us actively in annexation. At all events, they are determined never to submit either to the Spaniards or to the Tagals of Luzon, that is, to the insurgents led by AGUINALDO. Such a voluntary demonstration as this of the Hong Kong delegation is a full offset to the recent appeal of AGUINALDO for the creation of an insurgent republic.

Every day it becomes clearer that the only practical solution of the Philippines problem s that of bringing all the islands under our flag. By the time the Peace Commission has assembled at Paris this conclusion will, we think, have gained an almost irresistible force, not only among the people of the United States, but among all disinterested onlookers. The evidence that Spain cannot hold the islands will be overwhelming, even taking into view only the antipathy of the natives to her rule. To break up the group among European nations would be preposterous, and, in fact, little ess than a crime. If a native republic were proposed, Spain herself would be the foremost to object, and she would be joined by all the other European powers that have commercial interests there. Finally, when AGUINALDO'S representative appears at Paris he will be confronted by evidence like that which has just been laid before Consul WILLIAMS, that Tagal rule is hateful to half the Philippine Islands.

What solution, then, will remain but that of annexation to the United States? This seems to be the second choice even of AGUINALDO'S followers, while the recent Hong Kong interview indicates that it is the first choice of the southern islands. If the Peace Commission reports in favor of complete annexation, the result will be received with joy throughout the United States and a great part of the Philip- ties, or New York, Kings, Queens, and Richpine Islands, and with acquiescence everywhere else. The insurgents, even including those of Luzon, will know they have gained the liberty they fought for, and will take pride in becoming part of a powerful and victorious nation. Europe will recognize the fact that she has escaped a source of probable war, and Spain herself will be relieved in transferring a great burden to shoulders better able to bear it.

Aladdin and the Octopus.

The Hon. TAYLOR RIDDLE, Chairman of the Populist State Central Committee of Kansas, has arranged to import into that State, for oratorical purposes during the fall campaign, the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS and the Hon, ROGER QUARLES MILLS, both of Texas. Now, the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS is not merely the only living statesman eighty-three inches high, but he is sound in the Populist faith and stands in the exact geometrical middle of the Middle-of-the Road. There is no doubt about him, al though his Christian or meteorological name may not be regarded as of good omen

The Hon. Roger Quartes Mills's card is far from being as satisfactory. It might be asserted, if no modifying fact was spread upon the record, that as a Democrat he must be a Populist, or rather that he could not be a Democrat if he were not a Populist. Unfortunately, there is a modifying fact, and Mr. MILLS has no longer a right to be called a Populist, Democrat, or Popocrat. Out of the bowels of the earth has come the evil spirit that has wrecked ROGER, snatched him from the "toiling nasses," and seated him on the purple

throne of plutocracy.

We published the sad facts the other day. Mr. MILLS owns a lot of oil lands about Corsicana, his happy home, and although he has protested bitterly, the rascally oil insists on infesting his territory, coming to the surface in spirts of ghoulish glee, making him rich. Despatches from Corsicana report that the wicked oil is already putting \$100 a week into his pocket and will put \$200 a week before the end of the year; and nobody knows where the thing will stop. It seems clear that oil from all parts of the United States is taking the fast freight on the underground railroad to

Corsicana. The most refractory strate wear a greasy smile. The bowels of the earth are bound to have fun with the former regiclde of the Money Kings. The oil lamp has been rubbed and the slaves of it have to build a palace for ROGER ALADDIN. The heart of the enemies of plutocracy is darkened. The Money Kings are in their parlor counting out their money. All the unclaimed oil in the United States is storing itself in a subterranean sub-treasury over which Mr. Myrrs's land is built. A depressing situation for a man who is advertised to make Populist speeches in Kansae!

But worse remains, behind: Not only is the Corsionia Avadoris a money changer,

nittens with the Standard Oil Company, which, in the days when he used to pump oratory instead of oil, ice would have described as the Colossal Cormorant and Supreme Octopus of the world. He wouldn't tread on the alightest foot of the Octopus now, if he could. He is on the best of footing with the Octopus.

Can the Hon. TAYLOR RIDDLE afford to bring this Money King and Monopolist among the already backsliding Sunflower Populists? For they are ready to fall even as ALADDIN MILLS has fallen. For its rare literary merit as well as for its faithful picture of Populist degeneration we enclose this poem, "Passing of the Octopus," printed by our esteemed contemporary, the Topeka Ospital:

"Things ain't like they was in Kaneas When we Pope was young and gay Seems as if we're slidin' backwards 'Stead of pressin' on our way.
'Tain't like it was when years ago We enlisted for this fusa For to meet and fight and rasals

r to mee. With the OC. TO- PUS. " Then we'd git the gang together Jist by bawlin' "Speech to-night!" Now they come, but thunderation! Crowds are mighty swful light Beams as if they've all forgotten Why we started up this muse; Beams as if they've got no feelin'

OO- TO- PUR. " It was part of our religion When we took up this here fight To lambaste that peaky monster All the time with all our might; Aud to see the way they act now Makes an old-time Popper ones, PUS." For you searcely ever hear 'em

We don't know whether this indifference of the Kansas Populists can be burned and purged away or not. At any rate a Texas plutocrat is not the man to help do the job. ALADDIN MILLS can't roast the Octobus. The Octopus holds his lamp for him while he counts the receipts.

The Right Way.

The Hon. MATTHEW STANDEY QUAY, Senator in Congress and Boss in Pennsylvania, has been maligned by one of his political enemies to such an extent that he has seen fit to seek the protection of the law.

How does the Senator go about it? He is a somewhat influential person at Harrisburg. The methods of procuring legislation are not wholly unfamiliar to Mr. QUAY. Perhaps it is within his power to get a new law enacted at the next session of the Legislature which should meet the special requirements of his private grievance, and suit his personal convenience in the matter of prosecuting his slanderer.

But that is not Senator Quay's way of going about the business. No Ellsworth pops up in obedience to a signal from his finger. Mr. Quay knows that the libel laws of Pennsylvania are quite adequate for the protection of an honest man's character, and for the punishment of any wilful or mistaken slanderer who may do damage to an honest man's character. The remedy that is open to all citizens is open to him, and he takes it, like a statesman of courage and good sense. He sues.

Senator Quay's way is the right way. It is the way of a brave and self-respecting American in public life.

The evident intent of the Metropolitan Election law, if not its express language, is to conform in the matter of appointments with the constitutional provision for the equal division of election officers between the two political parties which at the last preceding general election cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. These two parties are, of course, the Republican party, which has already submitted its lists, and the Democratic party, which has submitted its list for one county, and refused to submit it in four counnot individual appointments by the State Superintendent of Elections, from among those who supported the successful Democratic ticket in the metropolitan district at last year's election, meet the requirements of the law and conform with its purpose?

The Well and Camp at Montauk.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Surgeon General Sternberg says that there is no danger of typhoid at Camp Wikoff, and he must natuvally desire to have the public and the soldiers in camp accept this view. His personal assurance, however, will be greatly reinforced if the inconceivable stupidity by which the ground immediately surrounding the principal well was chosen for a camping ground be repudiated by taking the camp there away from its present site and putting it elsewhere.

Reason cannot understand how officers occu-pying posts of responsibility, and whose errors the Administration must know are causing grave political danger, should deliberately in vite or be permitted to invite criticism for themselves, not to say disease for the troops by packing troops around the well when there is enough ground on other portions of Montauk The camp around the well ought to be broken before noon to-day, whether there is danger from it or not.

Loose Tengues in the Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: It seems to me an humble looker on, that ever since the suspension of hostilities between the Spanish forces and ours there have been too many loose tongues in the arm; If allowed to wag much longer the result will b downright insubordination. If the interviews al leged to have taken place with certain military at-taches of the Government be allowed to go un-noticed and unrobuked, the effect must be extremely damaging to the future of one of the arms of the public defence. The most outrageous statements are allowed to go uncentradicted, and assertions without proof are as numerous as the leaves of the

summer forest.

It is not necessary to quote any one of them; som of the daily papers actually team with them. That mistakes have been made during the war and cases of individual hardship been more numerous than they should have been may be true, but the wholesale denunciation of the Government which is now in so many newspapers the rage is as puerile as it is contemptible, and is deserving of strong condemna

All Quiet on the Potemac. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Permit me to suggest that your correspondents who seem to have difficulty in placing the authorably of the poem, "The Picket Guard," can settle their doubts by reference to Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song." This authority names Mrs. Ethel Lynn Boers as the inthor of the verses beginning with the memorable ine, "'All quiet along the Potomac,' they say;" line, "'All quiet along the Potomac," they say;" and there is no reason for fearing that the credit given by the post-editor of the "Library" is not correct. It might, perhaps, please the veterans of the old Forty-mint Rew York to believe that this beautiful piece of fugility poetry dame from one of their number, but the facts do not point that way. The yearss are not the attenuace of aghting menhood battling with the fee, but the outpouring of the heart of yearning womanhood, utterfine its protest against cruelties that it has no power to stay. A man poet might have treated the poems with inorre dash and sire, but he would not have given it that intense womanly touch which has made it as sunduring contribution to the literature of the civil war. It is no poem that had its implication at the hearthstone, no call to action, no praise of war, and its purpose is as everisatingly true to-far, as when it gushed from the soul of the scenar, who penned it over thirty reass ago.

HACKIMBER, 1876-18. THE ARMY NUMBER

urgeon-General Sternberg's Management of The Frezident Also Receives Delegations

Them Through the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution. WARHINGTON, Sept. 3.-When the Medical Department of the army made Dr. Anita Mebee an officer of it there was considerable curiosity in regard to the appointment; and when Dr. McGes, whose special duty it was to look after nurses, spoke slightingly and sareastically of the Red Cross nurses, the curiosity was ned and mixed with considerable feeling on the part of those who had become in-terested in the Red Cross. An interview with Surgeon-General Sternberg yesterday revealed the fact that Dr. McGee had been for some time concerned with the selection of army nurses in connection with the Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Surgeon-General having agreed with them before the opening of hostilities that they should control the selection and appointment of female

Before the war with Spain actually began. said Gen. Sternberg, "but at a time when it seemed inevitable that hostilities would ensue. applications for appointments as nurses began to come into the department by scores and hundreds. Just then a committee from the Daughters of the American Revolution— anisting of Anita Newcomb McGee, herself a physician, Chairman; Mrs. Amos Draper of the Na-tional Deaf and Dumb Institute at Kendall Green, and Miss Deshs—came to me with an offer to take charge of this branch of the work. Their suggestion was to take the applications, catalogue them, investigate the ability and training of the applicants, and be ready nish from them, when saked to do so, the re-quired number. I was very glad to be relieved of the labor and correspondence involved in the matter, which might, it is true, have been done by a clerk or force of clerks, but they could not have procured such satisfactory results as this volunteer committee."

nurses in the army.

"Did you send female nurses with the sol-Alers Into Cubs 2" No. I did not. The next war may be fought with female nurses accompanying troops into active service and the experiences of camp life, but I have not yet been educated up to that

but I have not yet been educated up to that point."

"When did you begin to avail yourself of the services of the D. A. R. committee?"

"Just as soon as we established general hospitals female nurses were employed and sent to them to care for the sick."

"Were any others than those selected by the D. A. R. committee put to work?"

"Oh, yes. I myself, through a special agent, secured a number of immune nurses at New Orleans and sent them to nurse yellow fever patients."

orients and sent them to nurses at New Orients and sent them to nurse yellow fever patients."

"Did you take any Red Cross nurses?"

"Origins with Dr. McGee in the matter. They came to me some time after the D. A. R. committee, but I told them of the arrangement made with the latter. If they had been first in the field. I should have made the arrangement with them. I did not care whether I had Red Cross nurses or White Cross nurses or nurses of no cross; what I wanted was to know that when a dozen or twenty nurses were needed they would be forthcoming. And by the labors of the D. A. R. committee and later of the Red Cross auxiliary that was secured.

"The women, naturally, prefer to join the force of the Surgeon-General's office. We paid them \$30 a month and rations, and it was more desirable to many than to be Red Cross nurses, with no stated sum to support them. Besides these there were numerous Sisters of Mercy who came into the service; and altogether we have now about 600 female nurses in our several hospitals. The demand is about over, however, and from this time on I suppose the number will decrease.

"Was Dr. McGee's appointment in pursuance with the arrangements you speak of?"

"There was no appointment: only the President can appoint and commission officers in the army. The department, however, is authorized to make contracts with physicians for service in cases of emergency, who are known as 'contract surgeons.' They are bemitted by the regulations to wear the uniform of a Second Lieutenant, with the exception that the braid is silver instead of gold.

"I wanted some nurses in a great hurry to go to Forta Rico on the Seneca, which galled

is silver instead of gold.

"I wanted some nurses in a great hurry to go to Porto Rico on the Seneca, which sailed Friday. This committee of the D. A. R. has served all these months, night and day at times without pay, and has kept an office open at its own expense. So I made a contract with Dr. McGee, who is, as I have said, an educated physician, and sent her to New York to secure these needed nurses. If she has worn a uniform I did not know it, and think it a very foolish thing for her to do."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A close obervance of the late war between Spain and the United States demonstrates the fact that an old soldier is far better able to stand the hardships of a campaign than a young one. Where

soldiers have fallen by the way.

It has come under the notice of the writer that men having five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years' service have withstood the climate and all the other privations connected with the late war with few exceptions, whereas large numbers of the young soldiers have col-iansed totally.

Oli soldiers are far better able to endue the

Old soldiers are far better able to endure the hardships of a severe campaign because they are particular about what they eat and are more used to the coarse, wholesome fare provided by Uncle Sam. The thorough discipline which has been instilled in them through long and faithful service renders them submissive and willing to perform any duty that they may be called to do. Upon the other hand, the young soldier enters the army with the idea that he will get all the delicacies that he may have received at home. He soon finds out his mistake, gets discontented, grumbles, worries, sickens, and, if on a campaign, often dies. This matter of food enters largely into the trials of the young soldier and causes more trouble to company officers than any other duty that they have to perform. It is a rare occurrence when they are troubled in this respect by an old soldier.

No doubt these facts will be carefully consid-

soldier.

No doubt these facts will be carefully considered by officers in the future. By some unwritten law they have generally persisted in weeding the army of old soldiers, both married and single, for a number of years past, to the detriment of the service, as the late war has clearly shown.

detriment of the service, as the large of the service of the servi NEW YORK HABBOR, Sept. 6.

Rough Bider Booth Dead.

To you Morrow or THE SUN-Sir: Will you please make mention that Rough Eider Frank B. Booth of Albuquerque, N. M., of Company F, who was ounded in the shoulder at Guasima, and who died of Bright's disease Sept. 1 in military hospital, was buried in the evening of the same day from the First Congregational Church by the Odd Fellows with military honors? This is the last rough rider in our city. It was an impressive service. The church choir sang "Sleep Thy Last Sleep" and "Abide with Me." The band played several airs, but the weetest was "Come Ye Disconsolate," played at the grave in our Odd Fellows' plot in the City Cemetery.

I write that Booth's friends may see that we did all re could for him and are willing to answer questi

about him. CRARLES W. FRAZER,
Pastor First Congregational Church.

A Man with Too Many Good Things in Camp Here is a private note from a soldier at Camp Wikoff showing an inundation of friendly sids to his

MY DRAB FRIEND: We haven't even one officer left for duty with each organization, and all sick are going on leave. I can't get sick, and think I had better stay here. I am glad now I didn't have any "watered

cers with appointments to increased rank in the volunteers as watered stock, and many are very tired.

You are reading every day, I suppose, of the horrors of Montauk. Of course it is terribly exaggerated. We are now confronted with the terrible horror known as overkindness. Men who have successfully staved off spanish bullets, yellow fever, typhold, &c., are now tussling with the deadly pie, railroad milk, overtipe eags, the tough doughnut "like mother used to make," &c. A New York friend of mine, dear old girl, sent me a box of sweet things, and asked me if there was anything size she could do. I replied that if she would send a little hard liquor and a cigar or two I would see that they went where they would do the most good. This resulted in my gesting five boxes of cigars of that celebrated brand known as "Neare. My God, to Thee," and that is surely the way one feels after tackling them. I also received eventeen suits of paismas. I cast up nearly all one night trying to wear them all, but falled, and now our men from Cuba, who haven't much clothing, are wearing them for dress suits.

But, I tell you, we were glad to get out of Florida. I never want to hear of that State again. Now I have to tie my old clothes around my neck with a string. In fact, I don't weigh anything, Still, I haven't been sick at all—just a tride tired. Yours very sincerely.

Favorite of a Twentieth Infantry Man. From the Torre Haute Espress.

SHERMAN CABLS ON M'KINEMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.-Ex-Secretar Sherman was President McKinler's first caller this morning, and their fifteen minutes' conference was the cause of much speculation. To he newspaper men who sought a statement from him-regarding the occasion and nature of his call Mr. Sherman said it was altogether a personal matter.

"I am a private citizen," he said, "and what Ldo or say can be of no interest to the press or

Other callers were Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, Representatives Morris of Minnesota delegation, who asked the President to attend the peace jubiles to be held at Birmingham next month, and a delegation of Illinois visitors piloted by Secretary Gage and Comptrollet Dawes. The Chicago delegation consisted of President Harper of the Chicago University, Judge John Barton Payne, J. F. Wallace and J. W. Ela, Their mission was to invite the President to the peace jubilee to be held in that city on Oct. 18 and 19.

Mr. McElniey secepted the invitation and will stop there on his way back from the Omaha Exposition, which he will visit on Oct. 10, 11, and 12. Secretaries Gage, Wilson and Algerhave also accepted the invitation to be present at the Chicago Peace Jubilee.

The President told the Alabama delegation he would go to Birmingham if it was possible to arrange it. He had been urged by Gen. Lee to visit the Jacksonville camp and he hoped to go there after leaving Chicago. He might stop at Birmingham on the way. delegation, who asked the President to attend

The Climate of Cuba.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In an editorial of Sunday you use the phrase "the awful climate of Ouba." I think it unfortunate that the Cuban climate

should be unnecessarily traduced and the pros-perity of the country thereby injured, as it is in intitude.

The great extent of the island, which would reach from Boston to Chicago, affords, of course, coom for some swampy districts, which are malarial; but, in the main, one may live in Cuba in perfect healthfulness, barring the lassitude

room for some swampy districts, which are malarial; but, in the main, one may live in Cuba in perfect healthfulness, barring the lassitude which comes to a white man from prolonged high temperatures.

It is not to be supposed that an Anglo-Saxon, or any one of a northern race, will thrive physically out of his proper temperate habitat more than will any other animal. We are made for the colder conditions, and to reach our best we must stay in them. But the summer elimate of Cuba is really far more temperate than our own. There was no such heat, on board ship at least, as that experienced since our return north, and the last three days of last week involved suffering far beyond any in Cuba. The log of the New York, to which I was referring a few days ago (and which gives hourly temperatures), showed that the thermometer on deck ranged off Santiago from 78° at night to 88° in the afternoon. In Guantanamo Bay it was steadily from 74° to 75° at 1 A. M., and it rose to 85° in the afternoon. I always slept with a light blanket, and sometimes with a heavier one. I was told by several that our troops ashore suffered more from the cold by night than the heat by day.

It must be remembered, too, that these temperatures were always accompanied by a fine breeze. The island is swept by the trades during the day, which are sometimes, and indeed generally, very strong winds. About 7 in the evening the land breeze set in and blew up to 8 or 9 of the next morning. This was always of delightful coolness, due to its coming down the slopes of the lofty sierra, which stretches through the eastern part of the island, rising at one point to nearly 8,000 feet. The night temperature was often spoken of as one which would be envied by our friends in Washington or New York. While white was always worn during the day, woollen clothing was obligatory at night.

It would be east enough to find much lower temperatures than those I have given, on the mountain slopes, which would afford almost any varition desired.

There are certain things ne

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How can any honorable soldier make complaint about the excellent issue of rations now provided for? How many soldiers live on less and poorer food when at home? Just think of it, seventy-five loaves bread per day per company, 100 pounds fresh meat three times per week, besides coffee, sugar, beans, rice, soap, pepper, salt, candles, potatoes, pork and onions. Government rations do not include milk, fresh vegetables, preserved fruits or fresh fish, unless the camp is located where the men can fish for themselves, which is common on the frontier. Where is there another Government on the face of the earth so liberal with its soldiers as this Government? Such complaints are not made by good soldiers, but by kickers, the discontented, or to injure some one. At this time the object evidently is for the purpose of forcing the mustering out of the militia regiments.

A SOLDIER FOR TWELVE YEARS.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1898. sugar, beans, rice, soap, pepper, salt, candles,

Gen. Shields in the Shenandoah. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir : A communi cation appears in your paper of to-day signed P. J. Ford, Jr., giving the credit to Gen. Shields for Jack on's defeat in the valley in March, 1862. I have not s word to say against Gen. Shields, who was gallant old soldier, but wish to call Mr. Ford's at

ention to the following facts:
1. Gen. Shields was wounded in a skirmish on the Strasburg road the afternoon before the battle and Strasburg road the afternoon before the battle and carried to his quarters in Winchester, leaving Col. (afterward General) Nathan Kimball in command. 2. The battle was not fought at Winchester at all, but at Karnstown, some four or five miles south. 8. Gen. Shields nover saw the battlefield until

8. Gen. Shields nover saw the Danies.

8. Gen. Shields nover saw the Danies.

1 was acting aide to Gen. Kimball at the time and thought I knew something about it, but when I read thought I knew something about it, but when I read thistory nowadays I can feel with Joe Hooker, that it was all a mistake, that I wasn't there at all and it was only a confused dream.

SEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA IMPANTEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Two Prices on the Brooklyn Heights Rail-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I address you for the purpose of making a "kick" against an imposition practiced by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in its system of transfers (or the want or them) on Sundays and holidays. Yesterday a party of eleven, the writer included, started from Bath Beach to spend the day at North Beach. We have no Beach to spend the day at North Beach. We have no fault to find with the advertised price of fare, ten cents, but the imposition we claim is in the absence of transfer from Third avenue car to Flushing extension. On week days, or other than holidays, we can travel the Brooklyn Heights system for five cents; it is therefore not saying too much that it is a complete "roast" by the company to force us to pay 15 cents to reach a pleasure resort that is only a desirable place when one has a superabundance of time on his hands.

Bath Beach, Sept. 6.

A New Democratic Candidate for Governor To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: In the en-suing election for Governor of the State of New York the Democratic party will be compelled to choose a candidate who is rich beyond the dream of avarice, independent as a chicken on a dough tub, nd thoroughly saturated with the idea that America is the greatest nation on the earth. Now what is the matter with W. R. Hearst of the Journal?

From a Seer in Rockland County. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Theodore Boose velt will inevitably be nominated and elected by the Republican party for Governor of the Empire State.

He has the best wishes of the citizens of this State. The desire to see him promoted will so influence the minds of men that he will be nominated and alcoted by the largest majority ever recorded for a Republican candidate in this State. This will Roosevelt do, or I am no PROPERT. Gen. Eitchener an Frishmen. To was Epiron or Two Sun-Sir: Gan. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the conqueror of the Dervishes, is as Irishman, having been born in Kerry of an old Kerry Irishman, having been born in kerry of an old kerry family. It is not out of place also to recall that Gen. Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's army in Ireland, and who won title and fame in India, is also an Irishman of an old Water-ford family. Field Marshai Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, is also an Irishman, having been born in Dublin of a well-known Dublin family.

7. Sr. J. G.

Interest in Col. Boosevelt. From the Florida Sentinel. The state of the second Manufacture or a second manufacture of the second Manufacture or a second manu

STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT. Bids Opened at the Post Office Department The Cancelled Purcell Award.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7,-Bids were opened at the Post Office Department to-day ing the Government with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers. There were four bidders, the Purcell Company not appearing. and the Plympton Morgan Company, as was expected, making the lowest offer. In March last a similar competition was held at the department and the Purcell Company was then the lowest bidder. Postmaster-General Gary awarded the contract to that concern, but later s claim was made that the successful bidder was not competent to carry out the contract be-

was not competent to earry out the contract because of a want of facilities. Postmaster-General
Smith examined into the matter and after oral
arrument by counsel revoked his predecessor's
action in awarding the contract to the Purcell
Company, and ordered a readvertising for
proposals.

Meantime, the Purcell Company carried the
matter into the courts, first asking a writ of
mandamus to compel the Postmaster-General
to award it the contract, which was refused,
and later entering suit for damages, which is
still pending, Surprise is being expressed at
the failure of the Purcell Company to submit a
bid to-day. The Plympton Morgan bid is figured at \$48,357 less a year than the Purcell bid,
which Postmaster-General Gary accepted, or
\$183,428 less for the term of four years, which
the contract will cover. The figures bid to-day
are in round numbers \$375,000 less a year than
the Government is paying under the present
contract.

The Purcell Company says that this is direct-

the Government is paying under the present contract.

The Purcell Company says that this is directly due to its advent as a bidder. Four years ago, when that company entered the field as a bidder, the Government was paying \$1.70 a thousand for the stamped envelopes most generally used. Now it is paying \$1.30 a thousand to the Furcell Company, which in March reduced its bid to 78 cents a thousand. The bid of the Plympton Morgan Company to-day reduced the price to 73 cents a thousand. There was a time in 1874 when the Government paid \$2.90 a thousand for these same envelopes.

The most important item in the contract is the extra letter size stamped envelopes, of which it is estimated the Government will require 355.967,000. Of the commercial size it is estimated 62.882.000 will be used. The department estimates it will require 50,742,000 to satisfy the demand for legal size envelopes, and of ordinary newspaper wrappers there will be required 40.747,000.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Work of the Marine Hospital Service in

Keeping the Disease Down. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.-It is about a month since the Marine Hospital Service has been investigating and handling yellow fever cases in he Southern States. The first reports came from Key West, but the situation there seems o have improved, for it is now two weeks since the headquarters of the service in this city have there. Three weeks ago Surgeon-General Wy man's attention was directed to Franklin, La., and he immediately despatched Dr. Carter to the place to look after the outbreak. Dr. Carter is assisted by Surgeon Kellogg and Acting Sur-

the place to look after the outbreak. Dr. Carter is assisted by Surgeon Kellogg and Acting Surgeon Sagel, all rellow fever experts, while Assistant Surgeon Vonzendorf is caring for the country and towns near Franklin.

Proventive measures were at once enforced, and the disease is well under control. One new case was reported vesterday. A detention camp was opened vesterday and ineteen persons placed in it. These have not suffered from the disease, but have been exposed to it, and they will be detained until it be determined whether or not they will have it.

The two cases reported from New Orleans last week were investigated by an officer of the Marine Hospital Service and by the Health Officer of Alabama, and they agreed that they did not diagnose yellow fever. The Health Officer of Mississippi yesterday telegraphed Dr. Wyman that three cases had appeared on Sept. 6 and three on Sept. 6 at Orwood, seven miles from Taylor. Miss.

The Surgeon-General immediately sent Dr. Carter to Water Valley and other physiclans to Holly Springs and Grand Junction to cooperate with the State Board of Health in suppressing any outbreak of the disease and to prevent its spread.

Within the past few days the ship Vivina and

spread.

Within the past few days the ship Vivina and the schooner Lewis E. Hastings, from Havana, have been sent to quarantine at Dry Tortugas, with yellow fever aboard.

RECOMMENDS LOWER DUTIES. Commissioner Porter's Report Regarding

the Tariff in Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.-If the recommendaion of Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter s adopted by the War Department a most important change will be made in the tariff school the military authorities. Mr. Porter was ap pointed a commissioner to investigate the trade conditions, banking institutions, and customs and internal revenue laws of Porto Rico, with a view to their adjustment when the island is turned over to the United States. In a letter received at the Treasury Department to-day Mr. Porter recommends that the rates of duty on goods imported into Porto Rican ports in possession of the United States be reduced 50 per cent. as a preliminary to a general revision of the tariff which will be made in the future. He bases his recommendation upon the views of Porto Rican merchants that the present rates are entirely too high, and will greatly hinder the resumption of business in greatly hinder the resumption of business in the island

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The Amount Again Passes the \$300,000,000 Mark—The Great Gain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.-The cash in the Treasury to-day passed the \$300,000,000 mark, standing at \$302,053,576, a gain of \$116,177,-882 over the low point reached on June 16. The free gold to-day stood at \$225,538,076, as The free gold to-day stood at \$225,538,076, an increase of \$82,084,018 over June 20. This gain is principally in gold coin, \$55,556,186, the increase in bullion being only \$6,182,421, and the decrease in certificates \$375,400. Compared with the statement for June 16 the United States notes held by the Treasury show an increase to-day of \$24,148,922.

BANKS WANT MORE CURRENCY.

It Will Be Sent from Washington When They Turn In Gold to the Sub-Treasury. Authority from the Treasury Department at Washington came to the officers of the Sub-Treasury yesterday to receive deposits of notes and gold coin against orders for the shipment of currency from Washington. It is expected that a great deal of gold will now be turned that a great deal of gold will now be turned into the Sub-Treasury by local banks, whose supply of notes of amail denominations is small, and which have been receiving requests from their correspondents in the West and South for currency to be utilized in paying for harvesting and crop moving operations.

Several of the banks have been forced recently to ship gold to their correspondents because of the scarcity ofgotes. The banks will be charged by the Government express rates on its shipments from Washington. One lot of \$150,000 in gold was turned into the Sub-Treasury by a local bank yesterday against the shipment of the same amount of currency from Washington to the West.

DON'T PULL DOWN THE FLAG. Assistant Secretary Davis in Favor of Keep-

ing What We Have Won. PITTEBURG, Sept. 7.-Webster C. Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, spoke tonight at the meeting of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs. A reporter asked him if the complaints concerning the management of the Commissary and Medical departments would cause the Secretary of War to resign. do not think so," he replied. "No doubt

"I do not think so." he replied. "No doubt there has been some neglect on the part of subordinate officers, and they will be traced out and properly dealt with. The purpose of the continued agitation of the matter is unquestionably political, being intended for effect in the Congressional elections of this fall, and perhaps, also in the Prosidential election, two years hence. It will fail of its object. The Republican party will certainly have good majorities in both the next House and the next Renate." "What do you think about keeping the

Philippines?"
"I lavor keeping everything we have won.
It is contrary to Republican policy to pull down
the flag."

MR. STEVENSON'S EFFECTS. The Dead Novelist's Furniture, Books and

Manuscripts in San Francisco. BAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.-The furniture, books, manuscripts and other belongings of the late Robert Louis Stevenson have arrived here, con-

signed from Vailima to John Lloyd, attorney for the Stevensons in this city. He has placed them in the bonded warehouse. The attorney refused to give any facts about the shipment, but the Captain of the vessel said the furniture was rare and curious, scarcely two articles being alite and most of them having historical or personal interest. Many pieces were sitts from the novellst admirrers. Stevenson's books had been well used. The collection is rich is presented to opten with authors' autographs and agtes to Stevenson. BAYR WAR ENDED.

The Canadian Pacific Announces Its Accept-MONTREAL, Sept. 7 .- It was officially anounced to-day that, following its acceptance of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners decision, the Canadian Pacific will restore rates on Sept. 25. General Traffic Manager McNicoli said to-day that the travelling public had the advantage for many months of very low excursion rates. The big excursion business was

now over, and passenger rates would return at once to their normal standard.
"Of course," said Mr. McNicoll, "they cannot in all cases be the same as they were previous to the trouble, but, subject to slight modifications and readjustments, the old normal

standard will be restored." General Traffic Manager Reeve of the Grand Trunk said: "I am very glad to see that the long struggle is over and that rates will return to their normal condition. The Grand Trunk was of course only incidentally involved to the difficulty between the Western American roads and the C. P. R. R. When trouble

in the difficulty between the Western American roads and the C. P. R. R. When trouble arose over the transcontinental preferential Canadian rates were only incidentally affected at first, but the C. P. R. R. began to cut local rates because our company refused to cease working with the Western American roads.

Now that the Primary difficulty is arranged we expect that the C. P. R. R. will, with their usual consistency, restore the oid rates in Canada.

With regard to the effect of the reduction of rates on the volume of travel. Mr. Reeve said:

"At first the volume of travel, Mr. Reeve said:

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"At first the volume of travel, Mr. Beeve said:

"At first the wolume of business was considerably increased, but after the first month or so we simply carried persons at a greatly reduced rate whom we would have carried as ordinary rates any way. This meant a large loss of revenue to Canadian roads, but as far as we were concerned we more than made up our loss on Canadian business by the large amount of transcontinental business which had never come to us before. Before the battle the C. P. R. R. was the only railroad which had a ticket office in the Barge Office in New York, and the result was they secured the major portion of the immigrant business. When they reduced transcontinental rates they were compelled to close up their office in the Barge Office. Ever since last flarch the Grand Trunk has been the only road with a ticket office there. The result is that since that time we have handled the bulk of the immigrant business. Up to the end of July we carried over the Grand Trunk, Chicago and Grand Trunk and American lines West 8,000 of these passengers."

Mr. Reeve said it was too early to give any idea of the loss to the Canadian roads by the rate war. The decision of the C. P. R. R. to of these passengers."

Mr. Reeve said it was too early to give any idea of the loss to the Canadian roads by the rate war. The decision of the C. P. B. R. to accept the ruling of the commission had a strengthening effect to-day on the stock, which advanced 2% points to 90%.

BOYCOTT IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Brokers Won't Buy Revenue Stamps of Collector Bidwell's Appointee. The designation by Collector Bidwell of J. H. Dearing, manager of the John Reisenweber's restaurant in the basement of the Custom House, as the official selier of internal revenue stamps to the Custom House brokers has raised a row in the institution. The brokers say that they will boycott the holder of the new privilege, and they have already done so for

Prior to that Walter Stiner, a son of William H. Stiner of the Custom House brokerage firm H. Stiner of the Custom House brokerage firm of William H. Stiner & Son of William street, had been making a snug little income by supplying to the brokers in the rotunda stamps of the denominations they wanted. Stamps aggregating from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in total value are used daily in various Custom House transactions, and young Stiner, who is not a member of his father's firm, obtained his profit from the 1 per cent, discount allowed by the Government to purchasers of \$100 worth.

The appointment of Dearing forced him to retire from the rotunda, but he has continued to sell stamps outside of the building, where the Collector's jurisdiction dees not extend. His friends, who number nearly all the brokers, say they are going to buy from him there.

MANDAMUS FOR COLER

Unless He Pays the Interest on Certain Judge Bookstaver in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that unless Comptroller Coler within five days pays the interest due on the bonds which were issued by the townships of Northfield, Southfield and Westfield, Staten Island, during the year 1807 for improve-ments, he will issue a peremptory mandamus to compel the payment of the money due at to compel the payment of the money due as once. With reference to the bonds issued by the township of Whitestone, Judge Bookstaver says that inasmuch as a question has been raised as to the validity of these bonds he will not pass upon the payment of the interest until that question has been disposed of.

Bonds to the amount of about \$12,000,000, bearing 4 and 5 per cent, interest, were issued during 1897 by towns and viliages in the outlying districts for general improvements, with the expectation that they would become an indebtedness of Greater New York. Comprobler Coler has questioned the validity of many of these bonds, and he refused to pay the interest on others until directed to do so by the Court, because he considered the debt limit had been reached. It was then that the holders of the bonds took proceedings for a mandanus to connect the resyment of the terms.

mandamus to compel the payment of the in

SCHOOLS TO OPEN MONDAY. The Copenhagen System to Be Introduced

in the Crowded Districts. The public schools of the city will open for the fall term on Monday. In order that no children may be compelled to remain away on account of a lack of room in the school build. ings, the Board of Education has decided to introduce the Copenhagen system in the crowded districts of the borough of Manhattan. There will be two sessions of four hours each every school day in the schools of these districts. The first session will begin at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and last until 12:30, when the scholars and teachers of that division will be dismissed for the day.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon a new set of teachers and scholars will take possession of teachers and scholars will take possession of teachers and scholars will take possession of the schools, and their session will last until 5 o'clock. This system, it is said, will furnish a complete remedy for overrowding in the schools, and will enable every child of school age to get twenty hours of training every week. ings, the Board of Education has decided to

Driver Charged \$5 for " Sass."

Press the Boston Record.

A story is told of Fanny Kemble, whose favorite summer resort was Lenox, that on her first season there she employed a self-respecting villager, who had a comfortable turnout, to drive her about. He, feeling it to be his duty to make the drive as entertaining as possible, began to call her attention to the beauty of the scenery—which she wished to enjoy undisturbed—and to tell her who fived in certain houses as they passed along, until finally Mrs. Kemble, being unable to stand it any longer, said, in the high tragedy manner somewhat peculiar to her: "I have engaged you to drive for me, sir, and not to talk." The driver ceased talking, pursed up his lips, and in all their subsequent drives his only remarks were such as he found necessary to address to his horses. At the end of the season he handed in his bill for the summer services. Bunning her eye down its awkward columns, she paused at an item that she didn't understand. "What is this, sir? I cannot comprehend it." With equal gravity he replied: "Bass, \$5. I don't often take it, but when I do I charge." She paid the bill without comment, and continued to employ the same driver during many summers she spent there.

Millennial Flashes.

Millennial Finshes.

Press the Worcester Gasetts.

It begins to seem a great way off—the period of sectional hatred between the North and South. Prayers were offered in New England churches vesterday for the recovery of Miss Winnis Davis, whose Inther, Jefferson Davis, was once the leader of the Confederacy held in execution throughout the North. At montant Gen. Wheeler, the "Fighting Joe" of the Confederacy, goes about with Mrs. Logan, wife of the great volunteer General of the North, both ministering together to the wants of suffering soldiers, the white recruits from Northern tates and black men from the former slave districts of Georgia sharing alike their attention and care.

The tribute Gen. Wheeler paid to the quality of the Massachusetts volunteers was gratifying, but the most interesting statement it contains is the recognition of "the same spirit which animated their fathers in a great armed conflict of a third of a century ago." Thus the former Confederate leader does not hesitate to class the victories of the North in the civil war with those of the nation in the Revolution, the conflict of 1812 and the Maxican war. This is indeed evidence of reconstruction in sentiment as well as in material form of government. From the Worcester Gazette.

Snake in Mr. Harbin's Shoe

From the McRas, Ga., Enterprise. From the McRas, Ga., Enterprise.

Mr. Andy Harbin had quite an exciting experience a few days ago down at his house a few miles below here. Getting up soon one morning, and in attempting to put his shoes on he found a snake snurly coiled in one of them, which he did not discover until he had run his foot into his shoes. It is said fir that the shoet in t